AMUSEMENTS THE EVENING.

SOWERY TUBATER, BOWERF-LITTLE DEVIL-NAVAL ENGAGE VERTS-SIRES OF COMORS. SECADWAY THEATER Broadway-OLD HEADS AND

SURTON'S THEATRE, Chambers street-Seatous Pa-

OLYMPIC THEATER, Broadway-Twelvemontus-Ca-PRISTY'S OPERA BOUSE-ETHIOPIAN MINOTERLEY. ANTHIOAN MUSEUM-AMUSING PERFORMANCES, AP-

MELODEON - WHITE'S SERENADERS.

TABERNACLE-GRAND MILITARY CONCERT.

New York, Saturday, February 2, 1850,

The Retrograde Polley of the Whigs. In speaking of the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, one of the popular English journals remarks that "it is of more importance to Mancheser and Birmingham than to the United States." Thu, certainly, cannot be owing to the genius of the gentleman who occupies that post, for he has not yet given the country any evidence that he had any. It was supposed, that when Gen. Taylor was raised to the office of Chief Magistrate of the nation, by the vote of his fellow-c tizens, there were some pretty strong reasons to hope he would choose a cabinet that would carry out his pledges to the nation; at all events, that the pledges of Gen. Taylor himself would be redeemed, either the men he appointed over the departments, or by others whom he would find to fill their places should they prove recreant to the trust. But the nation has had perfectly convincing proof, that Gen. Taylor has made the worst selection possible. and that he has not only been surrounded thus far, during his administration, by false and perfidious men, but that they are gifted with none of the atributes of statesmen, and will be likely to involve he country in the most serious difficulties and emlooking forward to a better era, when the peaceable relations of mankind will be multiplied and extended in all directions, that some impulse would be given to those great movements which have characterized the spirit and the tendency of the present age. While the world seemed to be huncled upon the great stream of progress, and even the despotisms of Europe were crambling to their finel fall, mankind had a right to expect that the first decisive movements of the new President. of the United States would be favorable to the nation, in all its relations and aspects. There had, needed, seen a considerable number of indications that nothing could be expected from the present cabinet, worthy of the times or of the country; but very few were prepared for a policy of reaction so decisive and unjustifiable. It is true that 'he whig party has always been favorable to a narrow, sectional and illiberal policy; but it was hoped that we had got beyond that miserable and contemptible partisan conflict between protection-ists and free traders. Mr. Meredith has gone back fitty years in the history of the country, to find the system of policy which he has recommended He plants himself in the middle of the stream of progress, and wishes to arrest the tendency of the age towards liberal institutions. He belongs to the school of English aristocrats, who have succeeded, until the time of Sir Robert Peel, in raising barriers to the free intercourse of nations, and would have ne adopt that same system which has impover shed nine-tenths of the inhabitants of the British islands, for the sake of enriching the al-ready bloated and opulent remaining few. He would have the tariff raised upon certain articles, because, forsooth, capitalists, who have their miltions invested in this branch of manufactures and speculations, cannot accumulate colossal fortunes with sufficient rapidity; and, therefore, he adopts
the trinciple on which the English corn laws were so long sustained, of keeping foreign grain from falling into the English markets, in order to raise the price of bread. This system wrought wretchedness, devastation and rum in Great Britain: and, although such is the natural fecundity of our soil and chimate, it could not immediately have such an effect here, yet the principle of interrestrictive barriers between the commerce and

Sir Robert Peel may have been a trickster in politics, and we presume he was; but it is nevertheless true, that, in conjunction with the hereulean efforts of Cobden and his associates, the whole civilized world (if we except Mr. Meredith and a few musty whigs in the United States) become heartily convinced of the truth, that the only way to swell the revenue of a state, and to prevent frands on the customs, is to lay mederate duties; that protection withers up comneice, and is in the end as fatal to the producer as the consumer; and that the wants of human society and the daties of civilization imperatively demand free trade between all nations. These principles, which were first brought clearly before the British Parliament by a powerful and popular t coman, only three or four years ago, have aleady triumphed in Great Britain, and are being gradually adopted throughout the civilized world. To suppose, therefore, that a nation like this, which must of necessity be continually advancing, in liberaloy of opinion, in freedom of commerce, and in praceable relations with mankind, should ever return to these musty and contemptible opinions which prevailed half a century ago, is to suppose that a w can be enacted, by an overwhelming majority, reacting everybody but monopolists to wear tw cars and three noses, as that a law can be passed waich will compel these same men to sell what they produce, in the cheapest, and buy what they

want in the dearest market in the world.

intercourse of friendly nations, is acted upon by

Mr. Meredith, in the very same way.

The day has gone by when such political humbugs will be swallowed by the people of this country. In attempting to do it, Mr. Meredith will find himself placed in very much the position that Mr. Ciayton has been, when he attempted to get up a war with France, and, in the most cowardly manner, truckled to the spirit of usureation which England had manifested, in interferring with our demestic affairs. To go back in the United States is impossible; the mere attempt to do it has always been fatal to the whig party; and in this respect exists the main difference between the whigs and the o-mourais. There have been very few statesmen in this country, in the whig ranks, that have clearly understood this principle. Four or five times in succession, the most desperate efforts were made to elect Mr. Clay to the tresidency; but, although it was universally conceded that he was gifted with the most exulted taients, and, probably, feit as warm and genial a love for the prosperity of the country as any other none, yet, in his idolatrons advocacy of a mam moth bank and the doctrine of a protective tariff, he sacrificed himself and his party. Mr. Calhona, perhaps, has entertained clearer views on this subect, for a greater number of years, than any other American statesman. From the very beginning, he has been an advocate of freedom of commerce ; and aithough, in the stern integrity of his charac er, which did not allow him to play the sycophast to party leaders and party opinious, he has missed the Presidential chair, yet he is one of those men woose fame can receive no additional lustre from the brilliancy of office; and he now stands in the most enviable of all positions, his own free man, respected and feared by all parties.

REPORT OF THE STATE PRISON INSPECTORS. The second annual report of the State Prison In spectors of this State has been received, but we have no room to-day to give any extracts. It is a v. immonous document, and contains a great deal of interesting matter.

The Age of Defaications and Rescattey. Some philosophers insist that virtue is advancing faster than vice, and that with the progress of intelligence, morality will come into the ascendant, and finally be victorious. Others look upon the dark side, and tell us that vice is becoming rampant, and all the uncurbed passions of mankind seem to be undermining the foundations of society, and that the general consummation will be a total destruction of existing human institutions. There is a good deal to favor either of these opinions; and if we were to take the prima facie evidence which we gather from passing events, we should probably be compelled to adopt the opinion that virtue is fast leaving the world, and vice usurping its place. There are some signs of the times which confirm this idea so strongly that they cannot be overlooked. It is perfectly certain that, whatever philosophers may say to the contrary, this is an age of rascality and defalcation. Both in England and America, the great system of politics is a gambling machine for getting hold of money. It seems impossible to preserve any institutions whatever, which have a pecuniary existence, from corruption and overthrow. Sometimes the drift of avarice finds for itself a bold channel, and capitalists and men in authority club together, and nearly ruin the nation. Such was the case with the great railway speculations recently carried on in England, under the financial management of Hudson, the Railway King. Thousands and tens of thousands of honest people, who had invested their all in railway shares, under the false and cruel representations of speculators, were left beggars when the bubble burst; and the man who, but the hour before, was the idol of the government, the nation, and the world, turns out to be the boldest swindler creation has seen for a whole generation; and, in casting up his accounts, he has only robbed the English prople of about \$250,000,000!

Another of those outrageous and atrocions breaches of faith, we received intelligence of the other day, from England. The system of corruption in Great Britain has been carried to such an enormous extent, that it has invaded even the sacred limits of savings banks, where the poor have been led to suppose they could deposite the fruit of their hard earnings, and have some source of relief for the calamities of life and infirmities of age. It appears that Mr. Hayworth, the manager of the Rochdale Savings Bank, who for many years occupied a very high position in society, and was regarded, like some of our holy Wall street men, as worthy of all sorts of veneration from all sorts of people-who was looked up to by the rich as a pattern modes man and millionaire, and by the poer as the guardian of their little fortunes—had egun to carry on an enormous system of swindling, which, when discovered, turns out to be, in the aggregate, somewhere about half a million of dol-How many thousands of families have been robbed-how many widows and orphans have had their all stolen, by this atrocious swindler, can hardly be estimated. There are at this time in England, not less, probably, than five or six hundred savings banks, which, in the aggregate, have deposited in their safe keeping not less than \$150,000,000. In 1833, 404,014 depositors had money in these savings banks. Undoubtedly, a very arge number of these institutions are insolvent. If the truth were known, it would probably turn out that the chief management of their affairs was confined to scoundrels, who, if the day of reckoning should come, would turn out to have squandered the sacred deposites entrusted to their

At one period the system of speculation was carried on to such an enormous extent in the United States, that hundreds of millions of dollars were robbed from the community, by stock jobbing and bank speculating gamblers. In the general explosion, most of these institutions went down, and the whole nation recled with the shock. But gradually the banks regained their lost authority, and now their hold upon the community is almost as great as ever. We presume that a thorough investigation into their affairs would show that they are as rotten as ever; and certainly, from time to time, we have evidence enough of the fact, whenever the truth comes to light. Every few days the community is shocked by the announcement that some bank has either stopped payment, or a great defalcation has been detected on the part of some of its officers; and it is well known that most of these institutions are chartered and carried on solely for the benefit of a few capitalists, who suck up the substance of the laboring classes, and when they have robbed all they can get, explode in smoke, and leave the poor, the deceived, the outraged laboring man, to suffer the consequences. There are at present in this city numberless establishments who are carrying on an enormous business upon capital which has been robbed from the community, through the agency of these swindling banks. Wall street itself, is little better than an exchange for speculators, where they congregate to devise ingenious ways of swindling the community. We know that there are honest men in most institutions, professions and pursuits; but we very much doubt whether honesty be not the exception and villany the rule

The first plance of General Taylor's administration, at the Spancial accounts of its avents. shows extensive defalcations; and we cannot learn that the proper officers are lifting one finger bring these swindlers to justice. Probably there is no country in the world where men can reb one another with so much impunity as in this enlightened, pieus and republican nation. Here it is done on system, under the protecting shield of law, charters and corporations. In Mexico, men rob one another because they can do it with some hope of escaping, there being little law and less gospel. But the curse among us is, that the laws are so framed that money is all-powerful in making them and in breaking them. It is not disreputable here, even for distinguished bishops, vestrymen, elders and saints, of all sizes and colors, to become defaulters. Their position in the church and in society, don't seem to be affected by the boldest villany. If they fail in business, and become bankrupts, they are sporting quite as magnificent equipages as ever. They have as gay and brilliant assemblages in their salosus. They constitute chiefly the codfish nobility of this metropois. It certainly must be a delicious reflection to such men, while they are sipping their hock, to think that their tradesmen's bills have never been paid, and that hundreds of poor families have been robbed of the comforts, and often of the necessities, to strike the balance between the virtue and the to strike the banance between the virtue and the vice of the present age, we should be forced to adopt the opinion that, so far as the financial move-ments are concerned, the devil is the great automents are concerned, the crat, and has his own way.

TRIAL OF THE DRURYS .- We give, in another column, the proceedings of the curious and remarkable trial of Drury, on the charge of attempting to take the life of Thomas Warner, by means of a torpedo. These proceedings are up to the latest hour before we went to press.

In this extraordinary and mysterious case—the most curious that ever occupied the attention of the criminal courts of this country-some extraordinary developments have been made, which revenl a state of things connected with the mystery of crime in this community that never was dreamt of by our citizens. It is apparent that One-eyed Thompson, as he is called, was the master spirit of the whole-the magician who set the machinery at work, and used all the other parties who figured in the case as he deemed proper. There is a great deal to be said in this case, and we propose, at an early day, to analyze the testimony, and pronounce our opinion or verdict in the matter, by taking a common sense view of the whole affair, from

In the mean time, we must say that it appears fishy throughout, and is well intended to puzzle and confound those who now, for the first time, get an insight into the curious scenes that are daily being enacted in this city, in connection with the mysteries of the Tombs.

TELEGRAPHIC INTELLIGENCE.

Snmmary. The United States Senate was not in session

In the House, resolutions were passed directing the Committee on Indian Affairs to inquire into the expediency of extinguishing the Indian title to land in certain parts of Oregon.

After some desultory conversation on the sub-

ject of the public printing, the House went into an election of Chaplain, which resulted in the election

of Mr. Gurley.
In the New York Legislature, the Senate passed the act amending the charter of the Hudson River Railroad Company; the provisions of the bill will be found in our report. The act amending the charter of the Brooklyn Gas Light Company, and the act establishing the boundary of Brooklyn, were also passed.

In the House, a series of resolutions was introduced, in favor of the establishment of an Agri-cultural Bureau, by the federal government. A bill was reported to increase the number of Harbor Masters in New York city. The slavery resolu-tions were further discussed, and passed over till Tuesday next.

The Orange Jewels.

OUR SPECIAL TELEGRAPHIC CORRESPONDENCE. WASHINGTON CITY, FRIDAY, }

In the matter of the Orange jewels, from an appeal of the Dutch Charge to the State Department, it is understood that nothing is to be done until the Department shall hear from the Dutch government. The committee, in the meantime, will ascertain the amount which that government holds in the annual interest to be paid on the Dutch loan of this District.

The President holds a levee to-night.

THIRTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

House of Representatives. Washington, February 1, 1850. THE INDIANS IN OREGON.

On motion of Mr. Thusarov, resolutions were adopt. ed instructing the Committee on Indian Affairs to inquire into the expediency of extinguishing the indian title to the territory lying west of the Cascade Mountains, in Oregon, and removing the Indians east of these mountains; to inquire into the propriety of creating there an officer of Superintendant of Indian Affairs; to inquire into the plan for the proper management of the Indians.

MAPS, DELAY IN PRINTING, ETC. Mr. HANNOND, from the Committee on Engraving, made a report to appropriate \$18,000, to paint the maps which accompany the President's message. He told what they were.

Mr. Wintener complained of the delay in having the President's Message printed. The session would be over before they were furnished. It was a miserable

be over before they were furnished. It was a miserable "penny wise and pound foolish" deetrine to give printing out in such a way as to delay it and he would go for a change to have it in time for business purposes. Mr. Castes advocated the printing of the maps—they were finger beards to point the emigrants to the West—to his future home, and show its mineral wealth. Several gentlemes took part in the debate, Mr. McWiller said that, as Chairman of the Committee on Printing, he had made inquiry and learned that the Precident's mersage and accompanying documents would be in two volumes—one of which was possible in all the printing. This answered the complaints made the other day. The resolution was adopted.

On motion of Mr. Van Dyne, it was agreed to pro-

THE ELECTION OF CHAPLAIN.

Mr. McMuillen wished to know if the Committee on the Judiciary had reported on various memorials to abelish Chaplains?

The Straken said not.

Mr. McMullen asked whether it would be in order to move postponement of the election till the Committee could report?

Straken No.

Mr. McMullen moved to postpone the election till March next.

farch next.

The Serrann decided that it was not in order.

Mr Savaux raised a point, that, as the election of cream officers was postpound till March 5th, the Chaptin was included.

PRAKES over-ruled him, and the House proceed-

ed to an election.

Two voice were taken, on the last of which the candidates stood as follows:—Cuahman, 45; Morgan, 36; Dewey, 16; Gurley, 55

The House again balloted, and Gurley was elected.

Adjourned till Monday.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

Benate, ALBANY, February 1, 1850.

PETITIONS, ETC. and others, for a law to incorporate building and accumulating fund associations. Mr. BEREMAN, of Greenwich Savings' Bank, for an

amendment of their charter. Mr. Skinnen, for a more just and equal law for the istribution of the school funds of the State.

Mr. Mongan, a memorial of merchants of New York. for a repeal or medification of the usury laws. Mr. Urnam, of the Hahnemann Academy of Medicine

in New York city, praying for a Board of Examiners to confer the degree of M. D. by said academy on application therefor.

REMODELLING THE SCHOOL LAWS.

Mr. BERRMAN, from the Literature Committee, made an elaborate report on the subject of remodelling the school laws, and introduced a bill -ten times the usual which were ordered prin

The bill to allow Gen. Dix to build a certain bridge a Westchester, was reported favorably upon. The Freedent laid before the Senate the third an-

1 Denmark 150	
5 Nova Scotia 151	
1 Folund 188	
0 Belgium 118	
0 Canada 59	
3 Russia	
7 East Indies 34	
2 South America 33	
5 Mexico 23	
7 Sicily 20	
2 Chios 9	
9 Arabia 8	
Greece (
4 Turkey (
2	
Total	
CORNAL SCHOOL.	

The annual report of the State Normal School was

MISCRILANEOUS BLAS.

Mr. Owen introduced a bill to amend the act respecting compensation for death by default.

Mr. Bernan gave notice of a bill to enable married with the convey real estate.

Mr. Storm, cef a bill to endow an able professorship in the Central College.

The bill amending the charter of the New York and ilbany Railroad, was passed, there being no negative otes. The bill is as follows: ot further to amend an act authorizing the construc-a railroad from New York to Albany, passed May 12.

The people of the State of New York, represented in Senate de perjet it hat onace of school and the perjet it hat onace of the school and th the any of July, in the year one incurance eight hundred and try two.

5. The amount which may be borrowed under the lith section of the act passed feel. 10th, 18th, custiled "An Actiather of mens, an Act to an horner the construction of a Raitrond rom. New York to Albany," passed May 12, 1856, is seried on Action Action of a Raitrond rom. New York to Albany, "assed May 12, 1856, is seried at a such anni had been wriginally considered therein, in item of 25,000,000 therein mentioned.

52. The seventh section of said act, passed May 12, is hereby non-deed by tricking out the word "winter," Greenin, and neer ting in her thereof the words December, January, Estants in March.

ancience by stricking out the word "winter, tortoin, and leave high hier thereof the words Dreumber, January, Echinusty and Barch.

48.—The amount of stock which may be (including the amount arready) issued by said company (except in conversion of lands terming part of the leas authorized by law) is brisby limited to \$4.000 kU, and stock to that amount may be issued to comply with engagement to pay in error to duck hedger, and for other purposes authorized by the observed to the ror to be heaved moder such regulations as the moart of Directors may from time to time presente. The said corporation stail, in all case of non-payment by the contractors of all sums of money due to laborers for labor actually performed, in communiting said roat, be inside to pay the value of the said of the same stail to the contracting said roat, be inside to pay the value of the section on which said labor was participated, in all this, of the inside agrees to the engineer to receive of the section on which said labor was participated, and within ten mays after the labor for which payment is cinimod shall have been performed but nothing in this section shall be occurred as to make said corporation liable to any purson or persons beyond the value of thirty days after of person er persons giving said notice of labor performed before the said notice in writing—provided, however, that he sait shall be maintained against the said company, under this section, makes such suit shall be outmenced of this retty days after the labor for which payment shall be claimed shall have been performed.

56.—This not shall take effect immediately.

The acts to amend the act to incorporate the Brook-lyn Gas Light company and to establish the boundary of the city of Brooklyn, were passed.

The Senate then again took up the Niles case, but did not decide it, and then adjourned till Monday morning.

Assembly.

The following petitions were read and referred:

Mr. Young, of eighty one citizens of Catarangus, Alleghany, and Chautauque counties, to compet the New York and Eric Railroad Company to build their road as located in 1846

Mr Jonza, in relation to fees of sheriffs on executions sent by mail to different counties. Also, in relation to excise laws.

Mr. O. ALLEN, of Trustees of Buffalo Orphan Asylum, for an appropriation.

Mr. Winslow, to prevent the sale of intoxicating

Mr. Wissley, to prevent the sale of intolicating drinks.

Mr. Hawwarth, same subject.

Mr. Husse, in relation to sheriffs,

Mr. Bown, of merchants of New York city, for an additional number of harber masters.

Mr. Leavesworth, for the abolition of toils on rail-

Mr. Noxon, for an amendment of the new school law. Mr. H. J. ALLEN reported favorably by bill to increase the number of harbor masters in New York city to ten.

THE CITY HALL IN BROOKLYN.

The bill in relation to the Brooklyn City Hall, was reported on favorably.

EMIGRATION REPORT.

The third annual report of the Commissioners of Emigration was received

Air. Ford moved it be referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, and that ten times the usual number be pinited, as it was a report which the Legislature would like to examine.

THE BROOKLYN INSTITUTE.

The annual report of the Brooklyn Institute was re-

Mr. IRISH, pusuant to notice, introduced a bill to amend an act in relation to plank and turnpike roads the CROTON AQUEDUCT.

Mr. H. N. Allen gave notice of a bill in relation to the Croton Aqueduct of New York Clar. the Croton Aqueduct of New York City

FURNISHING REPORTS TO THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION,

MIT CHARGE gave notice of a bill to furnish each
member of the Constitutional Convention with a report
of the debate.

Mr Bacon introduced a bill in relation to 1 associations.

Mr. Monroc. a bill to organize a separate battalion in Richmond county.

Mr Mcisnosa, a bill to prevent the false branding of four by manufacturers and dealers. Laid on the table under the rule.

Inder the rule.

UNPAID TAXES,

MT RAYMOND offered the following resolution Mr. RAYMOND offered the following resolution:—
Resolved, That the Compretiler be respectfully requested to communicate to this licuse, at his carriest convenience, the amount of taxes on land to any of the sortiers countries of this State, which have remained unpaid, with a statement of the smount and location of the lands, which have reverted to the State for the non-payment of taxes, during each year of the past ten years.

AN AGRICULTURAL BURKAU.

Mr. RAYMOND laid on the table, under the rule, the following consentent resolutions:—

Mr. Raymon laid on the table, under the rule, the following concurrent resolutions:—
Resolved, if the Senate concur, That the people of the State of New York regard agriculture as the leasing interest of the American people, are therefore eminently eccerving the attention and care of the federal government.

Resolved, (if the Senate connur, That the people of this State samently desire the establishment in the department of the Interior of a fureau of Agresium, for collecting and officery methal knowledge on agricultural subjects, and for such either surpless as may advance the interests, increased the wealth and premote the general propertity of the farming population of the United States.

Accolved, (if the Senate concur.) That our Senators and Restrictatives in Cogress te respectfully requested to metheir but endeavers to procure the establishment and successful operation of such a buresum. Resolved, (if the Senate concur.) That the Governor of this State to requested to frasionit a copy of these resolutions to each of the Senators and representatives from this State to requested to frasionit a copy of these resolutions to each of the Senators and representatives from this State in Congress.

Siste in congress.

INQUINY ABOUT THE REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE SOLUTION OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE SOLUTION OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE SOLUTION OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE COMMISSIONERS.

The slavery resolutions were then brought up under untiplebed business.

MIT. WAREMAN OCCUPIED MOST OF THE THE COMMISSIONERS.

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ADDITIONAL OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE COURT OF THE COMMISSIONERS.

MIT. WAREMAN OCCUPIED MOST OF THE COURT OF THE CO

Mr. Raymone moved the slavery resolutions be made the special order of the day on Tuesday next at 12 o sleek as many of the members would be absent on Saturday and Monday.

The House then adjourned.

Menaures of the British Government

Suppress Canadian Annexation.

Toncoro, C. W., February 1, 1880.

Lord Elgin has received a despatch from Earl Grey, urging him to use every means in his power to suppress the movement in favor of annexation; thanking him for what has already been done in this way, and de claring that so long as any portion of the Canadian people are desirous of maintaining their connection with the mother country, they will be supported by the whole power, the blood, and the treasury of England.

The St. Louis Tragedy-Indictment of G.

St. Louis, February 1, 1850 Barnum's Hotel, has been indicted for murder in the first degree. Raimond, his brother, has been retained as a witness in the case. The trial will probably come off during the present term of the court.

The Gaines Case.

NEW OBLEANS, January 31, 1850. The testimony in the Gaines case has closed, and the argument on the part of the counsel commenced. It will probably be a week before a conclusion is arrived

The evidence is very contradictory.

From the Brazos. BALTIMORE, Feb. 1, 1850. Two of the four mails due from the South have ar-

rived this evening. The New Orleans papers of the 234 ult., announce the arrival of the ship Portland, from Brazos, with dates

Mr. W. Adell, the U. S. Consul at Matamoras, arrived at Brownsville on the 16th.

General A. Vaice, the Mexican commander at Matamoras, has addressed Colonel Wilson, solleiting the co-operation of the U. S. troops against the Indians, whe were still committing great atrocities in Mexico.

The Reading Rattroad.

HARRISPURG, Feb. 1, 1850. The Senate Reading Railroad bill, which was amendded in the House, was returned to the Senate for concurrence. The Senate modified several of the amend. ments, and sent it to the House, which passed it with-

[What the new amendments or alterations are, we have not been informed.)

The Georgia off Charteston.

CHARLESTON, February 1, 1850.

The new steamship Georgia, Capt Porter, was off Charleston Bar, in 50 hours and 45 minutes from New

Markets.

New Onleas, January 30—6 F. M.

There is less doing in cotton to day, though no material charge can be noticed in quoistions. The saves are 1800 cales, including midding at 11%c. Some parties are holding at 12c. Coffee continues firm with fair demand. In sugar and molasses there is a better feeling and prices for both have an upyard tendency. The technico market is very active and large sales have been made on speculation, at an assuace of nearly one cent per pound. Exchange is firm at 7% a 8 per cent for sterling.

New ORLEANS, Feb. 1, 1850. Three thousand bales of cotten were sold yesterday, (mostly for England.) at a decline of one-sighth. Good middling is quoted at 12%0. Coffee has advanced in price, and saise of 2.000 bags of Rio have been made at 14%0. 14%0. Frime moiasses has advanced to 20 cents. Sales of 30,000 bushels of corn have been made at 47 to 48 cents.

Battimony, Feb. 1, 1850.

Baltimone, Feb 1, 1850.

Sales of 3,000 barrels of Howard street flour were made, to day, at 54 75, being a decline on yesterday's quotations. There has been no change in other articles.

Shipping Inteiligence.

New Galkans, Jan 23.

Arrived—Ship Portland, Brance, 17th. Left brigs Judson, and Daniel, ldg for West Indice; sours Ashmead, for Norleans, in Italiant, Belle, ding.

Ship Bachel, Boston; backs G Shannea, do; C S Holder, Pf. Indels), him. hindelphin. 3lin-Arrived-Ship Galens, NYerk. Mowner, Jan 24.
Arrived-Steamer Clyde, Vera Croz, with 19 passenger rings nothing naw.

Arrannan, Jan 28. Arrived-Schrs Hangen, NYork: Virginia, Ric. Conrand's Italian Medicated Sonpences Arrived-Brig Elisha Doane, Boston. BALTINORE, Fob l. Arrived-Schr Red Jacket, Virginia, SALEM, Jan 31. Sailed-Brig Russell, Rio Grande.

Arrived—Rings Ocean Queen, NOrleans, Hith, ally John Dunian, co. Scubt; brige Edinburg, Rio Janeiro, Dec & Earchald Putch, Cardenas, Hith Mily John Clifford, do, Ishi will clear F Johnson, Wilmugson, NC: John & Barris, Rateriolic, and Gued Ripe, Frederickaryer, John Rasinos, Thurster, Howard, Isis, J Gooley & Co, Krie, and Challenge, N Charles, B. sair or whishers the moment it is applied, without injury to she hair or skin; it can be washed immediately without dis-turbing the color, and has no land odor. It is applied, or so id wholesals and result, at BATOH BLOR'S Wig Factory, 4 Wall street. Only the address. Yers.
Cicared Barks Lucerne, Cardenas; Ovando, Havana; John
Browser, Apalachicola; Adelia Rogers, Philadelphia; sala
Abbett Lawrence, NYork. Sailed - Sehr Orear Jones, NYork. New Barrone, Jan 31. Arrived-Schra Chas Parker, Norfolk; Gee W Corner, York lives, sleep Charles, Nortolk; Gee W Corner, York

City Intelligence.

PIRES IN NEW YORK FOR THE MONTH OF JANUARY, 1850.

1.—Fire at 300 Munroe street; cause unknown.

2.—Fire at 46 Beekman street; blind factory.

3.—Steamboat Hero, foot of Sixth street.

5.—Levis street, near Broome; wood-shed, in the rear. Bleecker street, near Morton, 4 story brick, uphelstery; damage, \$100 to stock. William street, near John; rayor strop store, owned by Chapman & Co., much damaged in 4th story.

7.—Three story brick haberdashery, 333½ Grand street. S. Content.

9.—Em street, near Broome; 3 story brick; damage to building \$100. Division street, near Attorney; 2 story frame building, barber shop.

10.—Three story brick. Thirteenth street, near Lexington avenue, occupied by melodeon maker. Old Brawery, Cross street, opposite Little Water.

11.—Carpenter shop, Twenty-first street, near Eleventh avenue; lumber and shop destroyed, and two brick buildings damaged.

12.—Corner of Housten and Clinton streets; triding.

13.—Courtland street, near Broadway; 3 stery brick; a good deal injured.

14.—Corner of Thirty-Second street and Fourth avenue; two story frame, known as Gothic Hotel, occupied by Mr. Purdy; upper story destroyed. Corner of Amos and West streets, cooper's shop; triding.

15.—Little Water street; straw bed

16.—70. Fulton street. 120 Water street, 4 story building; file in cap factory, 3d story.

17.—Fike corner of Cherry street; 8 story building: 20.—Mount Vernon House, 535 Grand street. Frame stable, corner of Madison and Wainut streets.

23.—Three story brick, 39 First'avenue; Allen, Hay & Colestory, considerably damaged.

store; considerably damaged. 24 — Three story brick, 39 First avenue; Allen, Hay & Co'ssong factory. 31.—Stable in Ory Dock street.

Co's seap factory.

31.—Stable in Dry Dock street.

The New First District.—As our readers are aware, a new or fourth fire district has been created by the Common Council, embracing all that part of the city north of Twenty-second street, and the district is divided into two sections, by a line running through Fifth avenue—But it is not yet organized, the Assistant Engineer of the district not being yet elected. There are so many candidates working for the office and all worthy of it in their own estimation, that it is difficult to make a choice. One of the causes of the delay of the election is the new morement being made to have three Fire Commissioners appointed, to have charge of the districts and to abolish the Assistant Engineers. It would be most decliable in the organizing of the new district, to simplify the alarms, and the districts too.—Instruct of saying Second Section of the First District, it would be better to call it the Second District, and so on, making the First Section of the First District, the First Section of the Fourth District, and the Second Section the Fourth District, and the Second Section of the Second District the First Section of the Second District the First Section of the Second Section the Fourth District. These districts and sections are so called already by many, who are guided by the strokes of the bell, and when they hear the bell toll three strokes, for instance, they immediately say the Greis in the Third District; whereas it is really in the First Section of the Second District, and thus mistakes and confusion are the consequence.

The Freeders Alien Law.—The object of the proposed "silen" law, brought forward by the Mayor at the hast meeting of the Board of Supervisors, is to enable the further of the Legislature has been hither to necessary to enable a foreigner to hold real estate; it is now proposed to abolish the restriction, and it is believed that the last meeting the foreigner to hold real estate; it is now proposed to abolish the feature of the Legislature has

hity, by attracting foreign capital to our shores.

Destructive First — At half-past twelve o'clock, yesterday norning, a fire breise out in the dwelling house at the corner of Thirty-eight street and Lexington avenue. It was the middle one of three houses standing together. The fire companies were promptly at work, but unfortunately they had little or no water, the water pipes not yet being laid in the street. They got one stream from Thirty-first street, but it was toe weak to be -f much service. As a last resort, therefore, the firemen proceeded to protract the building, in order to save the other two houses asjoining it. The entire building of course, was destroyed.

First if a Stanke—A stable on the corner of Dry-

chilire building of course, was destroyed.

Fire in a Stable — A stable on the corner of Drydeck and Tenth streets, took fire, about half-past eight o'clock on Thursday evening but the flames were extinguished before much damage was done.

Fire — At a quarter to eleven o'clock, last night, a fire was discovered at No 63 King street. It was extroguished with triffing damage by the police; but, unfortunately, the clother of a woman named Elizabeth Noore, saught the flaties, by which she was severely burned.

Our to Washington.—It is said that the Secretary of the Treasury telegraphed to Mr. Maxwell, the Collector requesting him to set off immediately for Washington. We understand that he took the cars yester day afternoon.

lector requesting him to set off immediately for Washington. We understand that he took the cars yester day afferment.

Rapid Trindbaphing.—A message, directed to St. Louis, was handed in at the Morse Southern line yesterdey moning, at 10 minutes of 9, and by 11 o'clock the abover was in the bands of the owner; thus accomplishing the issue a distance of nearly 1,500 mine—in about two hours and ten minutes. Beyond Phinadelphin it took the O'livelly lines.

Morse Absilvate of Hungarass.—The following Hungarisms have arrived at the Franklin Hotel:—firing toosely. Mice Gradly, Master Goadly, Rev. Mr. Wimmer. Mice Wimmer, J. Julios Jahos. Theodore Rombauer. The dore Karalish. The British ship Mountsmart Elphinstone is daily expected, with forty more of the rame nation. She sailed on the 19th of December, from Greenock.

Figure of a Fresh Human Skell Found in a Stage.—

of the same nation. She sailed on the 19th of December, from Greencek.

Fisch of a Farsh Human Skell, Found in a Stage.—
Yesterday a pacce of a human skull was found in one of the breadway stages, supposed to have been left there by some surgeon. It was quite freeh, as though it had been just disrected. It was taken from the driver, and brought to the station house of the First ward by officer McCabe.

The Ecno or Italy, an Italian journal, edited by Secoli de Casaii, appears to-day.

The Recent Mckaper Case in Prant Street.—Coroner Geer, yesterday examined the man Charles Crowe, who stands charged with the murder of William White, on Morday oight last, by shooting him through the body with a loaded musket. The prisoner was attended with counsel. The Coroner then informed the prisoner that he was about to examine him on the charge of murder, in taking the life of William White, and that it was his duty to inform him that he was at liberty to answer, or decline to answer, any or all questions that he might put to him. The prisoner them stated that he was a native of ireland, and thirty-live years of age, and kept a liquer and grocery store. Any further questions the prisoner declined answering, by advice of and kept a liquor and grocery store. Any further questions the priceser declined answering, by advice of courses. The Coroner then fully esemitted him to prison to take his trial possibly in the March term of prison to take his trial, the Oyer and Terminer.

Unanows Man Dagward.—Yesterday, the body of an unknown man was found floating in the East river, hear attarine slip; the body was made fast to the stern of a vessel, by Capt. Dorlon, and the Coroner sent for to hold an inquest.

sent for to hold an inquest.

DEATH SY AFOPLEY — The Coroner, yesterday, held an inquest at No. 363 East Broadway, on the holdy of Fredrick Weber, aged 79 years, Il months and 9 days, who was observed yesterday morning by his -ife, dead in his bed Dr. Heimer, on examination of the body, found that the decemed had come to his death by a fit of apoplexy. The decemed was a man of considerable property, and resided until lately in a cottage on the Bioeningdale read, near the abbey. The decemed has left a young widew and three young children, to mourn his loss. Verdict, that the decemed came to his death by a fit of apoplexy.

Police Intelligence.

Police Intelligence.

3 Black Trick—I we black follows called Charley Smith and George il. Anderson, were arrested yesterday on a charge of obtaining, by take pretences, an overcost and other wearing apparel valued in all at \$15, from Hyman baker. No. 9 Grange street. It seems the accused called on Mr. Baker and said they had just returned from sea, and ware sent by James Lotine, whom hir. Baker knew to be responsible, and obtained the above ramed clething on his Mr. Lodine's account. The clething was delivered, and the same night the black rescale seld the clothing on the Five Fourts for \$4. Mr. Baker has slove accordanced that the representations were false and fraudulent. Justice should for committed the two accused to prison for trial.

After a describe the control of the committed of the two accused to prison for trial.

After a describe the control of the committed of the two accused to prison for trial.

After a decrease of a Not-spaper They. A young scamp about 14 years of a Not-spaper They. A young scamp about 14 years of account the two accused to prison for trial before daylight, yesterday morning, by Officer hastmood of the Third ward, whom the officer detected in the act of stealing newspapers from the store doors in mond, of the I hird ward, whom the officer detects the act of stealing newspapers from the store door Washington and Greenwich streets. The young rated some eight or ten papers arready under his attaken from the doors as above stated. The boy taken before Justice Mountfort, who committed his the Tombs for trial.

Brooklyn City Intelligene SUPERING COURT — The regular term of this court will commence on Tuesday next, the 5th instant, at the City limit, Judge Morse presiding. Among other cases which will be brought for for trial, is a suit by Rev J. C. Green against the wife of Judge Pierce, for standard.

Thomas P. St. John former cashier of the Susque hanna (Pa.) Courty Sana, has been indicted for ob-taining mency by lairs pieteness in having soid \$1,000 of the buils of the bank, when he knew it was insoirent.

Water Cure Estabilshment for Sale.

water Cure Entablishment for Sale,—
pleaded water cure establishment, consisting of a number
buistings, fixed out for the purpose of accommendating to
patients, with all the necessary untablogues, is offered
sale, it contains about forty acres of very fixe land, under
high state of cultivation; also some more beautiful specisure groves, very necessary for the accommendation of patien
under trea mech. It is strained within a few miles of one
sur meet curent cities on the Atlantic, in a highly pur
provise and remance asignborhood, forming, in an emission
degree, an airy set designbul revisioner. Persons withing
compute for the purchase of such an excellent establishment
will please to suders water fore factabilishment, with a
real name, to be left at the Seraid office.

Daguerreotypes,-Wnoever sees this no tice, and invals desire to have a libenom taken in a superior style, should enternier to visit the proper stratablement where the properties say full added to the business what is not a superior say full added to the business with allow themselves not to be excelled by any in the present No. 255 Brandway.

pimples, freckles, tax, reduces, rorganess, and allocan diseases, and is the meat genrous compound for shaving ever-varied. Warranted, or no pay taxen. Found only at a original depot, 67 Weiser atreet. But store from (not) Brondway, and Bates & Jordan, 129 Washington stre Bosten. Hair Dye.-Batchetor's Liquid colors the

The Medicine Chest of a Sallor cannot b

The Weekly Herald.

The Weekly Herald will be published at nine o'clock this morning. The full report of the trial of Drury, charged with sending the torpedo box to Warner; the debates in Washington including Clay's compromise speech; and the account of the Parkman tragedy will be given, with the other interesting matter of the week, in its columns. Single copies sixpence.

We Gratefully Acknowledge the Kindness of the mainers of the railroads from New York to Washington, in forwarding us, free of expense, to said city, and hack to New York scalit; and also express our thanks to Mr. Glass (Washington Huses Philadelphia), Mr. Guy (Ruised States Hetel, Baltimere), and Mr. Thomas (Irving House, Washington), for the kindness and hospitality vin which they welcomed us at their respective hotels. We feel it the more our duty thus publicly to give words to our daup-fe to gratindes-knowing that this kind-hearted sympathy was not tendered as a tribute to our own protocality, but was profered to the "cause of there," in general, in whose defence we fought—here use all roble hearted use, who takes whatever part in this holy cause of humanity, deserve to be made ray-rathy known to their follow citizens of this greats.

Irce, and magnanimous reweither.

Brady's National Collection of Daguerrec-types 15 and 20 houseway, corner of Fulton street. Stran-gers and eithern are respectfully invited to call and cramine, the specimers.

Talbotype Likenesses on Paper.-The ade

Talboty pe t.lker.esses on Faper.—The adevantages of these new likenesses gain for them greater popularity every day. We are prepared to take likenesses from life, of all sizes singly or in groups. Valuable daguerrossystes of deceased or absent friends explicit of all views singly or in groups. Valuable daguerrossystes of deceased or absent friends explicit on the paper and livery. The unbits are invited to exagains aspecimens at our rooma, oil Broadway.

**The Universal Commiterfelt and Alfered Bank Note Detector, at sight, "-A system of infallible detection at sight, applicable to all counterfelt, or altered notes of all mindres states, twithin 30 years past) of all bank in the United Same, in circulation, or correctioned. Complete in some rules, with illustrative diagrams, for self-in-trustion, A small ramphile of twenty pages, arranged by it. C. Foots. Friends, St. including a good magnifying glass. Can be concluded and sent by mail. Address remittances to B. C. FOOTE, 755 Greenwich street, New York There has been sufficient evidence given

to the public to pove that they cannot supply themselves with a good or cheap an article of Hook and Shoes as at the establishment of E. A. BROOKS, 189 Fulton street. Mr. B. has alway on hand a large assortment of all the approxes to be of Ladies. Gun's and Children's Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, Overshoes, E.

the city where in parton French Cail Boots can be bought for \$4.66 tearnily \$5 and \$7. In other stores, is at the course, Fullon and Summe affects, also, the Call Dress Scots \$3.56, upunity \$5.0 in other chee, adores, Water Proof Boots \$4.56, to \$6. All other goods in proportion. As Deacon Holdfast was sitting the other

day among a party of elders, he said auddenly, "I derire to speak a word in entsoon." "Sattit sout," remarked Brother vait. "I derire to say," continued Deacon Ho disst, "that the very best, the very cheapent, the very heatest winter boots, in New York, may be had at JUNESS, 14 Ann stroet." That was, indeed, "a word in season." Many a Man may thank Them \$5 Suite

for the sudies of fortune. Their small assount brings them within the reach of all; their elegant appearance is equal to a \$00 cmt. A few Greeks and Overcoats, \$2 to \$12, corner of Narrau and Deckmar atreets. Wonderful Improvement-Phalon's Magic Hair lye as color the bair or whishers, the momentities applied, without highry so the hair or skin. It can be washed immediately without disturbing the color, and has no backed odor. It is applied, or sold at PHALON'S, 197 Broadway.

COMMERCIAL APPAIRS. MOVEY MARKET.

Friday, February 1-6 P. M. There was a little more buoyancy in the stock mar-ket to-day, and several of the fancies advanced a fraction. The largest purchasers were the bears, who bought largely for cash, to fulfil maturing contracts At the first board, include 5's went up 14; Pennsylvania 5's, 14; Hudson River Railroad, 14. Canton Company declined is; Reading Railroad, M. At the

second board, Pennsylvania 5's advanced & Erie Bonds, new. ½ ; Hariem. ½ ; Erie Railroad. ½. The transactions at the second board were limited. The amount of deposits to Assistant Treasurer's office, at the close of business to day, was \$2,904,147.74. The Reading Railroad bill passed both houses of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, to-day, (Friday,) the louse amendments having been amended and modified by the Senate. The company are perfectly satisfied with the bill in every respect. The liability proposition was amended as follows:-" That the provision shall not apply to bonds which may be issued in lieu of or exchange for bonds due in 1880, or to any bond which said company may, under existing laws, legally

issue, or to engagements which said company, under existing laws, may enter into, provided further, that suit shall first be brought against the company, and its The appeared statement exhibits the aggregate value of merchandise exported from this port during the month of January; showing, also, the value of ship-

ments to each country, distinguishing the domestic from the foreign exports:-

from the foreign exports—

Cummerce of the Fort of New York—Exports for January 1:50.

I cline of Value of Value of Goods (Goods Foods et Goods et Goods (Goods Foods et Goods et Goods Foods et London 1:50 for 1 Britain & Lielond. Bryre. Other portain France heightm. 1,751 8,316 323 463 150 400 2.075 1.760 35 t 11,00t 1,896 3,858 430 1,726 951 2,295 Brazile ... Republic ... Venezuela 3 473 7.787 2,107 3,794 1,712, 1,306 tolined. Swedish West Ladies 23 Totale \$1,908,733 60,836 Totale.......\$1,908,733 60.836 33,546 275,215 The aggregate value of experie is \$2,338,330, most of 83.546

which was composed of demostic merchandise. More than one half of the total amount was shipped to Great Britain. This is a very important table, as it shows the extent of our export trade with each country. The Pennsylvania and Ohio Canal Company have declared a dividend of two and three-quarters per cent.

The report of the Commissioners of the sinking Fund of the State of Pennsylvania says, that up to the State of December, 1840, the revenues appropriated to the fund amounted to \$228 223 which was derived from the following sources: -Collateral toheritance tax, \$188,379
62; premiums on charters, \$35,569 40; easing house, beer house, and restaurant licenses, \$581 99; billiard room, bowling saloon, and ten pin alley licenses, \$3, \$10 to; theatre efreue and menagerie licenses, \$4,514; di fillery and brewery incentes, \$1 256 74. Total receipts for stuking fund to December 31, 1849, \$238 233 56. Of this sum, \$275.695 91 has been expended in the

paid range from 87 % to 80%. The report shows a ba lance on hand, due the fund, on the first of the year, of There has been quite an improvement in the market value of Texas securities within the past few days, in consequence of the opinions advanced by several of the leading senators, of opposite parties, in Congress, relative to the ciaims of the creditors of Texas. The out nion expressed by Mr. Clay, that the creditors of Pexas to whom the revenues of the republic wate pledged for

purchase of State fives, at the market prices, and has

purchased \$253,000 of the State's debt. The prices

payment, had an equitable claim upon the general go vernment, was coincided with by the leaders of al eliques in the Senate. The Boston Traveller says: - ' In manufacturing stocks there is but little movement. Amoricag and Merri mack are firm, and in fair request; the former at 1, and the latter at about 16 per cont advance. New England Worsted has advanced considerably within a few weeks; 75 was offered at the board yesterday - no sellers. at less than 80. The dividends of this company, during the year 1840, were 8 per cent in cash, and 12% per cer in stock - an aggregate of 20% per cent. The present tariff affects the profits of this company to two ways: first, in laying a duty upon South American wool, which

the business of this commany to be able to divide such profits as the above, sgainet there disadvantages." The following table of the number of miles of rail read lines completed and in operation in the various States of the Union on the 1st of January, 1850, we

they consume; and second in reducing the duty upon

manufactured woodlens; and it is quite flattering to

believe, is very nearly correct:-ew Hampsbire.... South Carsina.
Georgia
Florida.
Alabatea
Louislana
Mississippi terment 516
termeluette 1,148
these falend 62
cancecticut 631 Total N England .. 2,412

The total number of miles of railroad completed in

the United States, up to the present time. (January